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1	DRAFT - Climate Change Stakeholder Working Group - Table of Acronyms and Abbreviations			
2	Thursday, January 04, 2007			
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4	ACRONYM	TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION
5	BRAC	Blue Ribbon Advisory Council on Climate Change	Governor Huntsman's climate change advisory council comprised of interested stakeholders and political leaders in Utah	
6	CCS	Carbon Capture and Sequestration	"CCS involves capture of carbon dioxide from power plants or industries and storage of the captured carbon dioxide in deep geologic formation." Thomas E. Curry, Public Awareness of Carbon Capture and Storage: A Survey of Attitudes Toward Climate Change Mitigation.,(master's thesis) Massachusetts Institute of Technology, June 2004.	
7	CHP (1)	Combined Heat and Power	Combined heat and power (CHP), also known as cogeneration, is an efficient, clean, and reliable approach to generating power and thermal energy from a single fuel source. CHP is not a specific technology but an application of technologies to meet an energy user's needs. CHP systems achieve typical effective electric efficiencies of 50% to 70% — a dramatic improvement over the average efficiency of separate heat and power. Since CHP is highly efficient, it reduces traditional air pollutants and carbon dioxide, the leading greenhouse gas associated with climate change, as well. As seen below, the CHP system can produce the same electrical and thermal output at 75% fuel conversion efficiency as compared to 49% for separate heat and power. This is a 50% gain in overall efficiency, resulting in a 35% fuel savings.	http://www.epa.gov/chp/what_is_chp.htm
8	CHP (2)		CHP systems consist of a number of individual components – prime mover, generator, heat recovery, and electrical interconnection – configured into an integrated whole. The type of equipment that drives the overall system (i.e., the prime mover) typically identifies the CHP system.	http://www.epa.gov/chp/what_is_chp/chp_technologies.htm
9	CHP (3)		Typical CHP prime movers include: combustion turbines, reciprocating engines, boilers with steam turbines, microturbines and fuel cells.	http://www.epa.gov/chp/what_is_chp/chp_technologies.htm
10	CO2 (1)	Carbon Dioxide	A colorless, odorless, non-poisonous gas that is a normal part of the ambient air. Carbon dioxide is a product of fossil fuel combustion. Although carbon dioxide does not directly impair human health, it is a greenhouse gas that traps terrestrial (i.e., infrared) radiation and contributes to the potential for global warming. Office of Policy : Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks. Annex T: Glossary Term Detail	http://iaspub.epa.gov/trs/trs_proc_qry.keyword

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11	CO2 (2)		A colourless gas with a faint tingling smell and taste. Atmospheric carbon dioxide is the source of carbon for plants. As carbon dioxide is heavier than air and does not support combustion, it is used in fire extinguishers. It is a normal constituent of the atmosphere, relatively innocuous in itself but playing an important role in the greenhouse effect. It is produced during the combustion of fossil fuels when the carbon content of the fuels reacts with the oxygen during combustion. It is also produced when living organisms respire. It is essential for plant nutrition and in the ocean phytoplankton is capable of absorbing and releasing large quantities of the gas.(Source: UVAROV / GILP96) European Environment Agency (EEA), European Topic Centre on Catalogue of Data Sources (ETC/CDS) : General Multilingual Environmental Thesaurus Term Detail	http://iaspub.epa.gov/trs/trs_proc_qry.keyword
12	CO2 (3)		A heavy colorless gas (CO2) that does not support combustion, dissolves in water to form carbonic acid, is formed especially in animal respiration and in the decay or combustion of animal and vegetable matter, is absorbed from the air by plants in photosynthesis, and is used in the carbonation of beverages. CO2 is one of the greenhouse gas chemical compounds. Office of Policy : Kids Site: Global Warming. Glossary: Words You Need to Know Term Detail	http://iaspub.epa.gov/trs/trs_proc_qry.keyword
13	CO2 (4)		A colorless, odor less, nonpoisonous gas that is a normal part of the ambient air CO2 is a product of fossil fuel combustion, and some researchers have theorized that excess CO raises atmospheric temperatures. State of Texas : Local Government Guide to the TNRCC Term Detail	http://iaspub.epa.gov/trs/trs_proc_qry.keyword
14	CO2 (5)		The greenhouse gas whose concentration is being most affected directly by human activities. CO2 also serves as the reference to compare all other greenhouse gases (see carbon dioxide equivalents). The major source of CO2 emissions is fossil fuel combustion. CO2 emissions are also a product of forest clearing, biomass burning, and non-energy production processes such as cement production. Atmospheric concentrations of CO2 have been increasing at a rate of about 0.5% per year and are now about 30% above preindustrial levels. Office of Policy : Global Warming: Glossary Term Detail	http://iaspub.epa.gov/trs/trs_proc_qry.keyword
15	DG	Distributed generation		
16	DSM	Demand Side Management		

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17	EE	Energy efficiency	Refers to actions to save fuels by better building design, the modification of production processes, better selection of road vehicles and transport policies, the adoption of district heating schemes in conjunction with electrical power generation, and the use of domestic insulation and double glazing in homes.(Source: WRIGHT) European Environment Agency (EEA), European Topic Centre on Catalogue of Data Sources (ETC/CDS) : General Multilingual Environmental Thesaurus Term	Detail http://iaspub.epa.gov/trs/trs_proc_qry.alpha.bet?p_term_nm=E
18	EPA	Environmental Protection Agency		
19	EPWG	Energy Policy Working Group	Utah State Legislature working group headed by Reps. Becker, Barrus, and Ure to develop an energy policy for Utah (2005-2006)	
20	GHG (1)	Greenhouse Gas	* A collective expression for those components of the atmosphere that influence the greenhouse effect, namely carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxides, ozone, CFCs and water vapour.(Source: GILP96) (Source: European Environment Agency (EEA), European Topic Centre on Catalogue of Data Sources (ETC/CDS): General Multilingual Environmental Thesaurus Term Detail)	http://iaspub.epa.gov/trs/trs_proc_qry.navigate_term?p_term_id=7041&p_term_cd=TERM
21	GHG (2)		* A gas, such as carbon dioxide or methane, which contributes to potential climate change. (Source: Office of Communications, Education, and Media Relations: Terms of Environment: Glossary, Abbreviations, and Acronyms (Revised December 1997) Term Detail)	http://iaspub.epa.gov/trs/trs_proc_qry.navigate_term?p_term_id=7041&p_term_cd=TERM
22	GHG (3)		* Any gas that absorbs infra-red radiation in the atmosphere. Greenhouse gases include water vapor, carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O), halogenated fluorocarbons (HCFCs) , ozone (O3), perfluorinated carbons (PFCs), and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). (Source: Office of Policy: Global Warming: Glossary Term Detail)	http://iaspub.epa.gov/trs/trs_proc_qry.navigate_term?p_term_id=7041&p_term_cd=TERM

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23	GWP	Global Warming Potential	The index used to translate the level of emissions of various gases into a common measure in order to compare the relative radiative forcing of different gases without directly calculating the changes in atmospheric concentrations. GWPs are calculated as the ratio of the radiative forcing that would result from the emissions of one kilogram of a greenhouse gas to that from emission of one kilogram of carbon dioxide over a period of time (usually 100 years). Gases involved in complex atmospheric chemical processes have not been assigned GWPs due to complications that arise. Greenhouse gases are expressed in terms of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent. The International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has presented these GWPs and regularly updates them in new assessments. Office of Policy : Global Warming: Glossary Term Detail http://iaspub.epa.gov/trs/trs_proc_qry.alphabet?p_term_nm=G	
24	H2	Hydrogen	A flammable colourless gas that is the lightest and most abundant element in the universe. It occurs mainly in water and in most organic compounds and is used in the production of ammonia and other chemicals, in the hydrogenation of fats and oils, and in welding.(Source: CED) European Environment Agency (EEA), European Topic Centre on Catalogue of Data Sources (ETC/CDS) : General Multilingual Environmental Thesaurus Term Detail. http://iaspub.epa.gov/trs/trs_proc_qry.keyword	
25	HFC	Hydrofluorocarbon	The index used to translate the level of emissions of various gases into a common measure in order to compare the relative radiative forcing of different gases without directly calculating the changes in atmospheric concentrations. GWPs are calculated as the ratio of the radiative forcing that would result from the emissions of one kilogram of a greenhouse gas to that from the emission of one kilogram of carbon dioxide over a period of time (usually 100 years). Gases involved in complex atmospheric chemical processes have not been assigned GWPs. Office of Policy : Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks. Annex T: Glossary Term Detail	
26	HVAC	Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning		
27	LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design		
28	LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas		

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29	PFC (1)	Perfluorocarbons	A group of human-made chemicals composed of carbon and fluorine only. These chemicals were introduced as alternatives, along with hydrofluorocarbons, to the ozone depleting substances. In addition, PFCs are emitted as by-products of industrial processes and are also used in manufacturing. PFCs do not harm the stratospheric ozone layer, but they are powerful greenhouse gases. Office of Policy : Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks. Annex T: Glossary Term Detail	http://iaspub.epa.gov/trs/trs_proc_qry.keyword
30	PFC (2)		A group of human-made chemicals composed of carbon and fluorine only: CF4 and C2F6. These chemicals, specifically CF4 and C2F6, (along with hydrofluorocarbons) were introduced as alternatives to the ozone depleting substances. In addition, they are emitted as by-products of industrial processes and are also used in manufacturing. PFCs do not harm the stratospheric ozone layer, but they are powerful greenhouse gases: CF4 has a global warming potential (GWP) of 6,300 and C2F6 has a GWP of 12,500. Office of Policy : Global Warming: Glossary Term Detail	http://iaspub.epa.gov/trs/trs_proc_qry.keyword
31	PV	Photovoltaic (solar)	Solar panel technology for directly converting sunlight (solar energy) to electricity	
32	R&D	Research and Development		
33	RE	Renewable energy	Energy obtained from sources that are essentially inexhaustible, unlike, for example, the fossil fuels, of which there is a finite supply. Renewable sources of energy include wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy. Office of Policy : Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks. Annex T: Glossary Term Detail.	http://iaspub.epa.gov/trs/trs_proc_qry.keyword
34	SEEP	State Energy Efficiency Plan (and Policy)	Governor Huntsman's goal, policy, and plan for increasing energy efficiency by 20% by 2015	
35	SF6	Sulfur hexafluoride	A very powerful greenhouse gas used primarily in electrical transmission and distribution systems. SF6 has a global warming potential of 24,900. Office of Policy : Global Warming: Glossary Term Detail.	http://iaspub.epa.gov/trs/trs_proc_qry.keyword

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36	SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises	In the USA, the definition of small business is set by a government department called the Small Business Administration (SBA) Size Standards Office. The SBA uses the term "size standards" to indicate the largest a concern can be in order to still be considered a small business, and therefore able to benefit from small business targeted funding. The concern cannot be dominant in its field, on a national basis. It must also be independently owned and operated. Unlike the UK and the European Union which have simple definitions applied to all industries, the US has chosen to set size standards for each individual NAICS coded industry. This variation is intended to better reflect industry differences. The most common size standards are: 500 employees for most manufacturing and mining industries; 100 employees for wholesale trade industries; \$6 million of annual receipts for most retail and service industries; \$28.5 million of annual receipts for most general & heavy construction industries; \$12 million of receipts for all special trade contractors; \$0.75 million of receipts for most agricultural industries: Approximately or	http://www.lib.strath.ac.uk/busweb/guides/smedefine.htm
37	SWG	Stakeholder Working Group		
38	UEES	Utah Energy Efficiency Strategy	Effort sponsored by the Utah Energy Policy Advisor, Utah Clean Energy, the Southwest Energy Efficiency Project, and others to help meet the Governor's goal of improving energy efficiency in Utah by 20% by 2015	
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